



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-95-050
Wednesday
15 March 1995

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-95-050

CONTENTS

15 March 1995

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

President: Ex-Army Officials Killed Minister [Libreville Radio]	1
Denies Link Between Murder, Coup [Bujumbura Radio]	1
Frodebu Says Ex-Army Officers Planning Coup [London International]	1
Uprona Leader on Crisis, Ethnic Violence [Libreville Radio]	1
Premier Assures Governors of Cabinet Support [Bujumbura Radio]	2
Radio Reports Kidnapping of Former Mayor [Bujumbura Radio]	3
Italy Calls on Citizens To Leave; Tensions High [Paris International]	3

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

Zenawi on Sudan, Somali Minority, Mengistu [London AL-HAYAH 12 Mar]	4
---	---

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

De Klerk, Buthelezi Address Elections Summit	5
'Jigsaw Puzzle' Almost Complete [Johannesburg TV]	5
Patience, Inclusiveness Urged [Johannesburg TV]	6
Meyer Urges 'Creative' Measures [SAPA]	8
Prisoners' Organization Threatens 'Mass Action' [SAPA]	9
ANC Reacts [Johannesburg Radio]	9
South African Press Review for 15 Mar [THE STAR 15 Mar, etc]	9

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Savimbi Gives 29th Anniversary Address [Jamba Voz da Resistencia]	11
FAA General Says Army Cooperating With UN [Luanda Radio]	12
Bank Lacks Money To Pay Civil Servants [Luanda TV]	13
Kwanza's Value Increases 9 Percent in Market [Luanda TV]	13

Mozambique

Renamo, Government View IMPARCIAL Article [Maputo TV]	13
---	----

Zimbabwe

'Landslide Victory' Predicted for Ruling Party [SAPA]	14
Ruling Party Suspends Independent Candidates [Harare Radio]	14
People's Party Withdraws From Election [SAPA]	15

Burundi

President: Ex-Army Officials Killed Minister

AB1403134795 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215
GMT 14 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Burundian President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya announced today that those who assassinated the energy and mines minister were former Army officials. He stated that this fresh act of violence was not part of preparations of a coup attempt against him.

Denies Link Between Murder, Coup

EA1403201995 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in English 1745 GMT 14 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Ntibantunganya had said in Brussels where he went after Copenhagen that a military coup in Burundi is technically possible but a power recovery by force would be hard to manage. President Ntibantunganya also said following the recent political assassinations in Burundi, it seems there is a plot to eliminate the Hutu ethnic elite.

President Ntibantunganya said the assassins of Energy Minister Kabushemeye last Saturday [11 March] are former soldiers. He estimated that that violent act does not fall within the brewing of a coup against him.

The head of state said the assassination of Ernest Kabushemeye was planned three months before. He added that the sensitive field of gold production and trade could also be behind the assassination of energy and mines minister who was controlling the sector.

President Ntibantunganya leaves Brussels tonight for Bujumbura after several talks with Belgian authorities. He is expected here in Bujumbura tomorrow morning. President Ntibantunganya took part at the world summit on social development which closed last Sunday in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Frodebu Says Ex-Army Officers Planning Coup

AB1403171795 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 14 Mar 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Burundi's leading political party, Frodebu [Front for Democracy in Burundi], says it has discovered a plot by Tutsi army officers and former ministers against President Ntibantunganya. According to Frodebu's representative in Brussels, (Raphael Ntchipazonetchizo), the plot is being backed by Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Burundi's former military leader. This was timed to coincide with the president's foreign trip which began on Friday [11 March]. The last coup attempt in Burundi in 1993 was a bloody affair in which tens of thousands of people were killed in ethnic

clashes. On the line to Brussels, Rada Ema asked (Ntchipazonetchizo) where he was getting his information from about the plot?

[Begin recording] [(Ntchipazonetchizo)] My sources are from the Tutsi [words indistinct] from Burundi.

[Ema] Why don't you go ahead and arrest them if you have evidence that they have been planning a coup attempt?

[(Ntchipazonetchizo)] We cannot arrest them because all lawyers in Burundi are Tutsis. This is why they are calling for our friends outside Burundi.

[Ema] It is fully ... [pauses] an attempt to overthrow an elected government is illegal by any international standards of law.

[(Ntchipazonetchizo)] Yes, I can believe my [word indistinct].

[Ema] So, why can't you arrest them if you actually have the evidence?

[(Ntchipazonetchizo)] We could arrest them with aid from outside; keeping security and peace for people in Burundi, it matters. We need help from outside because we can't resolve our problems by ourselves, because of army injustice with our government. Do you understand me?

[Ema] So you're saying your government is to a large extent helpless because the Army and other institutions are dominated by Tutsis?

[(Ntchipazonetchizo)] Yes.

[Ema] On the other hand, to be fair, I mean, some people might accuse you and this claim of a coup attempt as just being propaganda whilst President Ntibantunganya is in Brussels at the moment.

[(Ntchipazonetchizo)] No, it isn't, because in Burundi when the president is going abroad, the Burundi military and other civilians always prepare a coup.

[Ema] But, isn't President Ntibantunganya worried? Why has he chosen to make this visit to Brussels? Why didn't he stay in Burundi?

[(Ntchipazonetchizo)] He is coming back to Burundi this evening; he has been to a meeting in Brussels to commit Belgian authorities for aid.

[Ema] He has made his visit very short because of this problem?

[(Ntchipazonetchizo)] Yes, yes, he has. You are right.
[end recording]

Uprona Leader on Crisis, Ethnic Violence

AB1403182595 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215
GMT 14 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Our guest is National Unity and Progress Party [Uprona] leader, Charles Mukasi. Uprona

is the main opposition party in Burundi. Burundi's crisis dominated his interview with Mohamed Issouffou.

[Begin recording] [Mukasi] It inspired shock. It inspired desolation everywhere in the country and in all parts of the country. But I should confess that it is the kind of situation that we have been fearing for a long time since crimes began to be perpetrated and that assassins were not prosecuted, arrested, or tried. This is the result of what we call impunity here. I think that at a certain time the situation began to degenerate and people started doing whatever they wanted, whenever it suited them, because they had the impression that they would not be prosecuted.

As far as I am concerned, on the political level I note that for once, since 1961, I should confess that my impression is that the government is moving a bit faster and that we have some leads. We believe we are on the trail of Mines and Energy Minister Ernest Kabushemeye's murder. I have this impression but on the other issues, I think that this impunity created irreversible situations. The government should make more efforts along with the forces that count in the country to put an end to this situation immediately. Otherwise, the current crisis will get completely out of hand.

[Issouffou] In view of the recent missteps we have observed, don't you have the impression today that the government's convention is a bad agreement and that another way should be found?

[Mukasi] No. I do not think that it is the government's convention that is wrong. It is the partners who, perhaps, are not the right people to implement the accord. And the second thing is that it is not a question of political system or a problem of political regime. There is a fundamental problem in Burundi and regardless of the regime or the political system adopted, the problem remains. This problem is that the various partners continue to act like members of an ethnic group, using violent means while they pretend to be engaging in political action. So, even tomorrow, we can yet negotiate another government's accord or anything else with the political class. The problem is that the political class should not decide to turn its back and refuse to discuss. The debate should be around this issue: They should not turn their backs. The ethnic reaction or the reaction of violence on the political front should not be an occasion to incriminate a system if we do not take into account the fact that these two elements remain the constant venom in Burundian politics. The problem is essentially and fundamentally on the political field.

[Issouffou] What can be done, in the light of what you just said, to prevent the demons of division from continuing to threaten Burundi?

[Mukasi] I think the issue should be examined in a clear manner for everybody to understand the situation well, to know that in Burundi, there are Bahutus and Batutsis, that there are elections, there are political parties, etc.

From the time we gave up the traditional values of power and the traditional references to power, we replaced them with ethnic groups and violence. That is what happened in Rwanda; that is what happened in Burundi. What should be done now is to make the national and international community understand the situation and make no mistake on the issue. From then on, we should start afresh and begin a new culture, a new political tradition by establishing new values on a new basis as far as power is concerned in Burundi, which have nothing to do with ethnic groups and violence. Therefore, we have to review the problem and understand that any time a Burundian politician acts on the basis of ethnic reference or violence, we can only have a catastrophic situation.

[Issouffou] Mr. Mukasi, by murders, fighting, and division, don't you think that you will end up exasperating the international community, and that you might face the same sad destiny alone, as is the case with Rwanda?

[Mukasi] I think that when people are experiencing difficult times, and if one is full of good intentions, one does not abandon them. One remains at the bedside of a sick person. It is easier to come to his help that way and to keep his morale high and even quicken his recovery. Now, if the international community lets us down, this will mean less energy in favor of the return of peace and I do not think this is a way to solve the crisis.

Now, I think that the international community should be solicited by the forces of peace and this will be at the level of government relations and the various political parties as well as the forces of peace that exist in Burundi. They should all get organized and maintain a minimum of hope to keep the international community patient. We should not give up and I think that the international community does not have the right to give up.

My conviction is that the return to peace will not be achieved immediately and spontaneously. I think that teachings based on tribalism have been delivered for 30 or 40 years as well as violence at home and around us. The return to peace can only be achieved progressively and I do not believe we can see the results right away. I think that the true, new tradition, the consolidation of the new democratic culture in Burundi, will be initiated by us. We will be the pioneers and it is our children or our grandchildren who will see the results. We should not get impatient on that issue. This is the history of peoples and on that issue, we have to rely on time but still be active. [end recording]

Premier Assures Governors of Cabinet Support

EA1403203395 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in English 1745 GMT 14 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo has met today with the governors of provinces to discuss this hard issue of security undermined in several areas of the country; murders, kidnappings,

attacks have become common place here in Burundi. Marie-Goretti Muhitira reports:

[Muhitira] The security issue is the major concern in Burundi and the role of governors of province in peace-safeguarding is very important. That is what the prime minister stressed in his introduction inviting governors for commitment for peace. He indicated to them that from now on they will be backed by cabinet members in their task on the ground because they alone cannot manage a full success.

On the communal level, he asked them to work with rulers who are really committed for peace, able to help them struggle against the gangs perpetrating violence throughout the country. Since late this month an outstanding action of peace-making will be undertaken on high level by the government, members of parliament and political leaders who will go down country to address the population. [passage omitted]

Radio Reports Kidnapping of Former Mayor

EA1403203995 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in English 1745 GMT 14 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A high military official was kidnapped yesterday in the Hutu-dominated area of Kinama. Colonel Lucien Sabuku, former mayor of Bujumbura, was now advisor in the Ministry for Interior.

The kidnapping, which took place less than 72 hours after the assassination of Energy Minister Ernest Kabushemeye last Saturday [11 March], could be interpreted as an act of revenge. According to the colonel's employee, who was with him and who managed to escape, Mr. Sabuku was compelled to stop by two cyclists who climbed into his car and ordered him to take them to the Hutu stronghold of Kamenge under the threat of their fire weapons [as heard].

So far it is not known what Col Sabuku has become, whether he has been killed or not. He is the second highest military official to be kidnapped. The first was Lieutenant Col. Bernard Kabwari kidnapped a year ago and whose disappearance still remains mysterious.

Italy Calls on Citizens To Leave; Tensions High

LD1403204095 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 14 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Tensions are still very high in Burundi. After the murder of the minister for energy and mines a few days ago, today we learned of the abduction of the former mayor of Bujumbura, Colonel Lucien Sabuku. He was apparently travelling to the north of the capital when two men got into his car. They forced him to head for the district of Kamenge. It should be said that for several days now we seem to have been witnessing a fresh outbreak of acts of violence. Dominique de Courcelles:

[Courcelles] [passage omitted] Each day there is a reawakening of the fear of seeing the country flounder in an ethnic conflict similar to the one which broke out in neighboring Rwanda last April, to the point where Italy today called on its nationals to leave until acceptable security conditions have been established. I do not believe this is the beginning of a civil war, said the Burundi president in Copenhagen, following the murder of his energy minister. His remarks were hardly very reassuring and he virtually denied them the next day in Brussels, where he has urged the international community to do everything possible to prevent his country from suffering the same kind of genocide as in Rwanda.

Meanwhile, his party, the majority Frodebu [Front for Democracy in Burundi] party, has accused the military of preparing a coup d'etat against the president, an allegation in which the latter does not want to believe, although he is accusing former members of the military of being the killers of the energy minister.

Ethiopia

Zenawi on Sudan, Somali Minority, Mengistu

JN1403172295 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic
12 Mar 95 p 5

[Interview with President Meles Zenawi by Yusuf Khazim in Addis Ababa; date not given]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Khazim] Eritrean officials have told AL-HAYAH that the problems on the border areas between you and Sudan, as well as the Sudanese interference in your affairs through Muslim extremists, are much larger than the problems and interferences that led to differences between Sudan and Eritrea. They say that you are concealing these problems. Is this true?

[Zenawi] Every person has the right to express his views. But we believe that the threat emanating from Sudan is now at a stage that can be dealt with through special channels. It is not causing any major deterioration in the relations between Sudan and us. If we become convinced that there is a new organized campaign against us and that there is involvement in our domestic affairs, we will not hesitate to make it public. Moreover, we will fight and wage battles.

At this time, the question is not one of making it public or not, but simply that we do not believe that we have sufficient reason to fight what you are referring to.

I am not saying that there are no "extremist Islamic" activities by Khartoum, but the current activities do not warrant a change in our position and policy. But I emphasize that we categorically oppose any attempt by the Sudanese Government to interfere in our domestic affairs. If some Sudanese officials believe that the status of Muslims in Ethiopia is their affair, we are not afraid to tell them that this is not their affair at all. If they believe this, then, in a tit for tat, it would be our right to interfere in Sudanese affairs.

We have clearly acquainted the Sudanese with our position and asked them not to interfere or poke their nose into our affairs. Otherwise, we will respond in kind. This is not good for neighbors. We believe that in their

policies, some Sudanese officials blend ideology with international relations, which should be based on respect for the border between nations. We do not like this blending. We made that clear to them without any ambiguity. We believe that the Sudanese Government should change its stand. But regarding the interferences to which you have referred, we do not believe that at this time we need to change our policies. [passage omitted]

[Khazim] Can the Ogaden Somalis attain independence from Ethiopia?

[Zenawi] The Constitution grants them that right. It also grants all other nationalities the right to separate if they so wish. I believe that Ethiopia will soon be in a good position and that no one will have any desire to abandon it. I believe that one day we will be able to convince the Ethiopian Somalis that it is good to be Ethiopian. I believe that we have completed the first step in this direction. The ethnic Somalis in Ethiopia do not believe today that they are second-class citizens. This has happened for the first time in the history of this country. This is a political issue for us. I do not believe that it is odd for a Somali to be a Somali in Ethiopia. He can be a good Somali and a good Ethiopian at the same time. I think that we will make Ethiopia a state in which the Somali Ethiopians will take pride. If we succeed in this, the Somalis will not choose secession even if they have the right to that. The same applies to other nationalities. [passage omitted]

[Khazim] You have asked the Government of Zimbabwe to extradite Mengistu for trial. However, it has not responded to your request. Does this mean that he will not face justice?

[Zenawi] The general prosecutor asked for the extradition of Mengistu. So far, we have not received any official response. I am sure of one thing. It is that we will continue to track down Mengistu to bring him to trial no matter how long it takes, even if it takes decades. The same applies to other criminals. Mengistu and the pillars of his regime committed unjustifiable and unforgivable crimes against humanity. We have thousands of families that lost their closest relatives at the hands of Mengistu. They will not forgive anyone who helps the murderers run away from justice. [passage omitted]

De Klerk, Buthe Address Elections Summit

'Jigsaw Puzzle' Almost Complete

MB1403124095 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television
Network in English 1050 GMT 14 Mar 95

[Speech by Deputy President F.W. de Klerk at the local elections summit at the World Trade Center in Kempton Park—live; italicized passages in Afrikaans]

[Transcribed Text] Chairperson, premiers, especially the host premier here of Gauteng, honorable ministers from central government and from the provincial governments, members of Parliament, members of the provincial legislatures, members of the diplomatic corps, councillors, honored guests:

Five years ago South African leaders began to put together what has become known as the new South Africa. Many of them are here today, and much of the work was done at this venue. Piece by piece, like putting together a jigsaw puzzle, it began to take form. Agreements on the Constitution, a bill of rights, and 34 constitutional principles delineated the framework of the new South Africa. The next step was the election of the central Parliament, and nine new provincial legislatures. This was followed by the formation of a government of national unity, and nine governments of provincial unity. All this took place remarkably peacefully. The world stood in awe, South Africans took hands and jointly committed themselves to cooperation, to nation-building, to economic growth and to a dynamic reconstruction and development program.

We are on course, the picture has been filled in, but the picture is not yet completed. In the jigsaw puzzle of our new South Africa there remain a vast number of blank spaces waiting to be filled by extremely important missing pieces. Those missing pieces are democratically elected and fully representative local governments for each town and city and village throughout our country. At the moment these blank spaces in our constitutional jigsaw puzzle are filled on a temporary basis by transitional councils. We thank all those who serve in these councils for their commitment and dedication, but more importantly in advance for the crucial role which they will play in helping to manage the whole process of the forthcoming local government elections.

That is what this summit is about: to ensure that before the end of this year all our constitutional structures at all levels will be in place on the basis of fully democratic and peaceful elections. Let us say to each other here today that only after successful local government elections will we be able to say that we have indeed established a multiparty democracy in the full sense of the word.

Only through such elections—successful local government elections—will we ensure effective legitimacy and accountability for local government. Such elections will position communities also much better for effective participation in reconstruction and development for

playing a leading role in bringing a better life to all our people. Such elections, successful local government elections, will bring to the local government level what we already have at the central and the provincial levels; local governments of unity between widely divergent parties and peoples, joined together in managing through a process of give and take a very delicate period of transition.

Our country with its great and many complexities needs at every level a period of almost extraordinary stability; a period during which the leaders from all sections of the community, from all political motivations, join hands and work together for the common good of our country and all its people. This is happening at the moment, but we need through these elections to ensure that it will also happen on a sustained basis, and on a legitimate basis in each and every town and city.

For all these reasons, and one could add many more, the coming local government elections are extremely important. Failure in any sense of the word can undo much of the good which we have achieved. It must be avoided at all costs. If the local government elections go wrong, let me just give one example, the wonderful results which we have had after the abolishment of the financial rand will evaporate like mist before the sun. The rand will plunge and this country will be in an economic crisis. And many other examples can be quoted. And therefore those of us, and all of you who are involved in that, who are involved in this process of the coming local government elections must realize that we are really holding once again the future of our country and all its people in our hands. We must see to it that we succeed.

What then are the essential elements for success in the coming local government elections, the success which our country desperately needs? Firstly, the registration process must be completed on schedule, on time, and we must succeed in bringing the overwhelming majority of potential voters onto voters' rolls so that they can be divided into wards in order to ensure that we have an orderly and a fully representative election. Only then will newly elected councils be able to claim real legitimacy on the basis of being sufficiently representative. And ladies and gentlemen, they will need legitimacy to do what must be done.

There is an enormous task awaiting council members who are going to be elected. They will be in control of the primary services' providing level. They will have to meet needs at the local level and have to manage expectations in their fields regarding matters related to the daily lives of every community. They will to a large extent be in control of the implementation of the RDP, upon which so many of our people have placed their hope. I believe that local government tasks will intensify and broaden; they will increasingly involve more than just the provision of essential services. Local government will have to take on greater responsibility in developing its communities; new job opportunities will have to be created—local government has a role to play there.

Poverty must be fought, there too local government must be involved. Investments will have to be encouraged; municipalities have a role to play in this regard. [two-second break in transmission]. All this will be the task of council members and their administrations; and, in particular, the daunting task is to transform the culture of nonpayment of essential services into a new culture of responsibility, of commitment. The masses cannot achieve this on their own. Words on paper and television flashes may help, but ultimately success will depend on the ground, where payments have to be collected.

[One-second break in transmission]... for success in the coming elections is tolerance and responsible campaigning by all parties and their supporters. We have so much to lose if the local government elections give rise to renewed violence, intimidation, and unrest.

I welcome the emphasis the president, since he opened Parliament, is placing on the need for orderly conduct by all. I welcome the emphasis which was placed by the Gauteng premier this morning on this. Yes, only if we ensure that these elections are ... [break in transmission] will we be serving the interest of South Africa.

Investor confidence, which is gaining steadily, can easily evaporate in the face of a new wave of instability. *The world, ladies and gentlemen, will watch us closely to see if we have passed our first democratic test since 27 April 1994. At home, I believe that no single party should dare do something in its campaigning that will break down the relatively good relationships already built at the provincial and central government levels, and which is going to be built even further. Everyone—from the chief leaders of parties up to local candidates and voters—will have to act very responsibly and fairly. If we don't do that, then local government elections could lead to crises at all levels of life.*

Thirdly, it is essential that the traditional councils continue to operate effectively and in a spirit of cooperation right up to the date of their replacement by newly elected councils.

The transitional councils act as trustees for local government, until the next election. They fill, to some extent, the role filled by the transitional councils before the general election of 27 April 1994. Any attempt by parties to abuse their position in transitional councils with a view to the election have the ability to derail the whole election. I believe that transitional councils must, in the months ahead, govern in such a way that they are always prepared to defuse tension, to level the playing field, and to ensure that decisions are not taken now to benefit one party while another is disadvantaged, because that will be precisely the source of tension that could lead to unacceptable situations.

If we can meet these three conditions—registration, get our wards ready in time, responsible election campaigns, peaceful without violence, without mass action which could cause tension; and thirdly, good local government in

the interim, with full participation by the existing local government mechanisms running that election, then there is no reason why we cannot look back after 1 November and say: Just like 27 April, it was a great day for South Africa and all its people.

The realization of the ideal of a democratic dispensation has basically been achieved at national and provincial level. At local level the challenge is to match the success, and to bring the democratization of local government structures in line with national and provincial structures. This is a daunting challenge, but I believe the people of South Africa have the potential to once again set an example for the rest of the world. The national and provincial elections in 1994 and what followed demonstrated the will of the people of our republic to make compromises, a lesson that the world is taking (?note of). In the local government election we can again prove that peaceful participation, constructive cooperation, and responsible electioneering is a way of life in the Republic of South Africa and not a once-off occurrence.

At the end of it all, the challenge will be to achieve local reconciliation in every town and city in the very same way as we are striving for national reconciliation throughout our country.

Let us all participate in the local elections with a view to serve that purpose. These elections, ladies and gentlemen, are not a goal in themselves.

The local government elections are about electing local leaders, mandating them to do something. And the mandate which the new South Africa wants to give to all of them who stand to be chosen, that mandate is, we want peace, we want a better life for all South Africans, we want to bury the bitterness of the past, we want to build a nation, and we want to build communities in each town and city at peace among themselves. We want to make South Africa a winning country. I thank you.

Patience, Inclusiveness Urged

MB1403174995 Johannesburg SABC CCV Television
Network in English 1107 GMT 14 Mar 95

[Speech by Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi at the local government elections summit at the World Trade Center in Kempton Park—live]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Chairperson of the summit, Mr. Shobane; and the co-chairperson of the Local Government Elections Task Group, Dr. van Zyl Slabbert; our deputy executive president, Mr. de Klerk; the minister of constitutional affairs; and deputy minister of constitutional affairs; other ministers present; the honorable premier of Gauteng, Mr. Sexwale; and honorable premiers and their ministers; your excellencies, members of the diplomatic corps present; mayors; heads of TLCs [Transitional Local Council] and TMCs [Transitional Metropolitan Council]; other honored guests; ladies and gentlemen:

Chairperson, I just wanted to say that I'm one of the many admirers of the premier of Gauteng, and I don't want anything to tarnish that admiration I have for him, and I also always admire his sense of humor. But I always—I think that I wouldn't like him to prop up his sense of humor with something that emanates from the media, where Mrs. Mandela and Buthelezi can never do anything right in this country. [laughter, applause] Because anything that we say—anything that Mrs. Mandela or I do or say is always distorted by the media. And I tell you, I struggled a lot when I did Roman Dutch Law some more than 40 years ago at Fort Hare [University], because I had no knowledge of Afrikaans at all, and I often had to photograph most of the Dutch maxims, like (?in moedermagt geen bastaat) [translation unknown], until it stuck. So the only expression similar that I know similar in Afrikaans is: "Lieg soos in die koerant" [lie like the newspapers do]. [laughter]

I want to say that that story that I have a record is based on lies by the media, because I'm sure the guest chairperson is interested that each time the KwaZulu legislature opened, I gave the state of the nation, as it were, where I read a report of what had happened throughout the year, and because many members of the legislature were not English speakers, every line of that was translated into Zulu—each and every line—and that took a few days. [laughter] So it was not a speech in the sense in which Mr. Castro, for instance, speaks off the cuff for hours on end. [applause]

But having said so, I would like to underscore the point that the premier of Gauteng mentioned to us, that with all the preparations, ladies and gentlemen, that we are making for the local government elections, that in fact everything will come to naught if we do not have stability, a point which also has been emphasized by our deputy executive president. And of course I could see that some of my friends in the audience that I met in the corridors of this World Trade Center looked surprised that I was here, and that all emanates from the lies from the press, because I was never against local government elections.

There cannot be any doubt, ladies and gentlemen, that there are a number of very complex issues around the election of local government councils this year. They are of two natures. They are of constitutional and political nature, as much as they have a logistical base, as well. And I firmly believe, as I have expressed myself on a number of occasions, that some constitutional issues will have to be resolved before the planned elections can be conducted successfully. And I do not on this occasion, Chairperson, however, wish to further expand on these matters, since they will have to be addressed fully as substantive issues in appropriate forums. But I must emphasize, Sir, that if these issues cannot be given the urgent attention that they deserve, and if efforts are not made to address these issues, and if people try to sweep them under the carpet, well, I fear we cannot hope for much stability in South Africa, and we cannot hope for

peace and prosperity, without which we cannot serve the interests of our people and our nation.

Now, constitutional issues apart, Mr. Chairman, it is clear to me that we are faced with major logistical issues regarding the elections which will require thorough planning and a great deal of hard work to resolve. It is my view, Sir, as important for the elections to be conducted smoothly and with evident transparency—this new buzz word—and fairness, as it is to resolve the constitutional issues that I have referred to.

Should there be real or perceived doubts in the minds of the electorate or among political parties about equal and fair treatment, then we would really not be serving our democracy and new freedom. I have referred to logistical difficulties, since I believe that we should not be as slaves, above all else, to a perceived system of timeframes. I, too, am of the view that it is very important that the current transition from the old to the new fully democratic system, at all levels of government, should be completed as soon as possible. However, sight must not be lost of the importance of permitting the electorate to exercise their choices in such a manner that everybody, and I mean everybody, would be satisfied that democracy has, in fact, triumphed in our country.

I have some reservations about having commenced, for instance, with the registration process—that that should come before finalizing the areas of jurisdiction of the TLCs and TMCs, and about whether these will result in a smooth electoral process for us. The same can be said of the demarcation of wards, which in almost every other country in the world precede the registration of voters. Very little time will be left for this very important task after the completion of registration and before ward candidates have to be nominated for each ward.

The fact that voters, especially in rural areas, are expected to register without structures for these areas having been finalized is also surely not conducive to a high rate of registration. More fundamentally, Chairperson Sir, it is often, again, especially in rural areas, difficult to establish where voters should register, and the current media campaign regarding registration is not helping much either. Now these are clearly matters which will have to be addressed, ladies and gentlemen, and I believe that they should be resolved satisfactorily before we go to the polls. I thus believe that it is necessary for us to monitor the electoral process closely as it unfolds, and that we should have the courage to acknowledge and settle the problems we encounter and not try to sweep them under the carpet.

Most importantly, chairperson, putting the process under self-imposed pressure is not conducive to finding any lasting solutions. I do, however, believe that it is also necessary, vigorously and even enthusiastically, to pursue the basic aim of registering the electorate and to compile voter's rolls as soon as possible. I regard this as

compatible with the simultaneous pursuit on the solution of the constitutional problems. All effort must therefore be made to expedite the registration process as far as possible.

And I would like now to talk about my department shortly, Sir, that my Department of Home Affairs has, from the outset, participated in the activities of the task group which is coordinating the elections. And I have also ensured that my department offers such assistance as is within its means to support the electoral process, provincial governments, and, in particular, transitional local authorities.

The most important element is to ensure that all potential voters are in possession of identity documents, which are needed to register as a voter. An ID cannot, for obvious reasons, be issued on the spot when an application is made. It is not possible. My department has, however, arranged—Chairperson, ladies and gentlemen—that a special acknowledgement of receipt be issued at the time a first-time application is made. This acknowledgement contains security features—a photograph of the applicant and a serial number. Agreement has been reached that this acknowledgement will entitle a person to register as a voter. When an ID is later issued, the serial number will be transferred to it, so that the voter can on voting day identify himself, or herself, as the person who registered.

The possession of an ID on voting day will remain a requirement in order to avoid fraudulent registration taking place in the first instance. We are still very much haunted by some of the images of the last election in April, and I think all of us agree: Never again shall we have such nightmare in this country. I have every confidence, however, that IDs applied for during the registration process will be issued well in advance of the election, and my department, Chairperson, has further arranged for some central offices to remain open to the public for longer hours than usual. And this apart, it is also sending mobile units into townships, as well as the rural areas [word indistinct] earlier referred to are provided free of cost to first-time applicants who cannot afford to obtain them commercially. I would therefore like to [words indistinct] that both I and my department will see to it that no person who is legally entitled to register as a voter will lose that opportunity by being deprived of the means of obtaining an ID number.

However, it must be realized, Chairperson, that even these efforts may not be sufficient to address the problems of many of our rural communities in which people have no vital records, such as birth, marriage, or death certificates. With respect to these communities, it is necessary to organize an intergovernmental effort based on the work of mobile units which act in coordination with the traditional leaders of communities to identify and register all the members of the community without the need for applications. In fact, there are situations in which entire communities are illiterate, and we need to seek alternatives to the application process.

My department, Chairperson Sir, is also offering other support, such as active involvement in the gathering of registration statistics, the development of computer models regarding the population distribution, and the registration of certain categories of voters. It is doing so—Chairperson, ladies and gentlemen—not as the responsible authority. It is the line function of my department, but because I believe it is its duty to support to the fullest possible extent the provincial and local authorities who are responsible for this election.

I regard it as of paramount importance to resolve those issues which are central to the way in which we govern ourselves. Equally, I believe that we should be very honest with ourselves, ladies and gentlemen, when it comes to our ability to deliver these elections logistically and that we should face problems head-on rather than ignore them or pretend that they are not there. It is, however, also important actively to be doing something to ensure that the next phase of our transition takes place and that it does so as smoothly as possible.

The registration of all potential voters is the point we can all focus on and devote our energies to this...[pauses] to them at this point in time, and apart from the role which political parties can and no doubt will fulfill in this regard. Employers can play an equally important part. If every employer in the country encourages his employees to register and not only talks about the matter, but actively does something about it, I believe that a large portion of the potential electorate in this country will, in fact, be registered. This will enable public employees to concentrate hard to reach voters in rural areas and others who have not been catered for.

We must all appreciate our individual roles and see to it as our duty to play our part in delivering the local government elections. Chairperson, I can assure my brother and friend, the premier of Gauteng, that I didn't prepare this speech just after he had made his remarks.

So, in conclusion, I would like to say, ladies and gentlemen, the main theme of my presentation is to alert ourselves—it is our common duty to deliver an election which the electorate of South Africa deserves. This is our responsibility, but it will come to nothing if the voters do not do their own part. It is also their responsibility to wake up and register now. Remember: no registration, no election. I thank you, Chairperson, ladies, and gentlemen.

Meyer Urges 'Creative' Measures

MB1403143595 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1302
GMT 14 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg March 14
SAPA—Creative and innovative measures are required to speed up registration for the November local government elections, Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer said in Kempton Park on Tuesday.

He told a national summit on the elections at the World Trade Centre it was clear that voter registration was "not proceeding as quickly as it should. It is not sufficient merely to say that the onus rests on the voters to register."

Mr Meyer urged all transitional councils, candidates and political parties to start planning and applying "creative and innovative ways of actively registering voters".

He proposed a number of steps including the use of trained people to do house-to-house or village-to-village registration in problem areas. The number of registration points could also be multiplied and be made more accessible.

Schools, clinics, sports fields, shopping centres and taxi ranks could be used. Events and occasions where there would be large gatherings of people could be used to distribute registration forms and to explain the elections to voters.

On the funding of the elections, Mr Meyer said further allocations in the 95/96 financial year were being negotiated and announcements could be expected when the budget vote was introduced in Parliament.

Thirty-eight million rand from the Reconstruction and Development Programme fund had already been approved for advance payments in the 94/95 financial year. Five-hundred-thousand rand was also made available to each province for communication and voter education programmes supplementary to the national programme.

Mr Meyer said the national and provincial governments would do everything in their power to support the electoral process.

"The national and provincial communication and liaison programmes will be intensified to raise levels of awareness and understanding of what these elections are all about."

Prisoners' Organization Threatens 'Mass Action'

MB1303184795 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1824 GMT 13 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg March 13 SAPA—The South African Prisoners Organisation for Human Rights [SAPOHR] on Monday repeated that it would give the government until April 10 to respond to its demand for the establishment of a amnesty resolution committee or face mass action in prisons countrywide. SAPHOR President Golden Miles Bhudu said at a Johannesburg news conference if there was no positive response forthcoming from the government, prisoners would embark on a national strike. SAPHOR would also call on prisoners to participate in peaceful mass action, including go-slows, passive demonstrations and systematic hunger strikes whereby prisoners would skip meals.

The Department of Correctional Services informed Mr Bhudu last week, after SAPHOR issued its initial threat, that SAPHOR's access to prisons would in future be regulated in terms of the Correctional Services Act of 1959. Mr Bhudu was also warned in a letter from the department that "any threat of violence or incitement of violence will result in legal action against you without any further notice". According to the letter President Nelson Mandela personally endorsed the measures.

In a statement SAPHOR said on Monday: "We specifically do not call for any violence or any conduct that could lead to violence."

In a letter dated March 9, Mr Bhudu was informed by the Ministry of Correctional Services that "the establishment of an ARC (amnesty resolution committee) was duly considered in the light of all facts as well as the advice/recommendations rendered and it was decided not to accede to your request".

President Mandela last week instructed Correctional Services Minister Sipo Mzimela to restrict all SAPHOR activities at prisons which could promote unlawful activities or which could lead to loss of life and damage to property.

ANC Reacts

MB1403174395 Johannesburg Saffm Radio Network in English 1600 GMT 14 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The ANC has called on the South African Prisoners Organisation for Human Rights [SAPOHR] to refrain from statements that could lead to violence. It was reacting to an ultimatum by SAPOHR for the government to set up an amnesty resolution committee before 10 April or face prison protests. SAPOHR wants the committee to adjudicate the release of common law prisoners. The ANC said increased expectations of amnesty amongst prisoners were being made more volatile by the way SAPOHR was approaching the issue.

South African Press Review for 15 Mar

MB1503112495

[FBIS Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Sanction Nigeria—Nigerian military leader Sani Abacha is criticized by Johannesburg THE STAR in English in a page 12 editorial on 15 March. "It is hard to recommend sanctions when one of the factors that ended the pro-democracy strikes last year was the poor economic situation of most ordinary citizens." The editorial concludes: "But Nigeria cannot continue to claim a leading role in Africa and lobby even for a seat on the Security Council when its own affairs are so repressively undemocratic. African leaders should reject their 'brother' Abacha in the forums of the continent and the world should consider the sanctions weapon to break this culture of military rule and its awful relationship to dangerous power struggles among ethnic elites."

BUSINESS DAY

More Financial Sources Needed—The demands on the "conservative" government budget to be presented 15 March make a search for other sources of income necessary, according to Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 15 March in an editorial on page 10. "Privatisation is the obvious choice to finance capital spending by government on its social commitments or reduce state debt. Privatisation, obviously, cannot be divorced from politically necessary black economic empowerment. This will mean the state having to forgo some financial benefits to satisfy black economic aspirations." It adds: "Nevertheless, narrow political considerations cannot predominate. Black economic empowerment has to be widespread—privatisation cannot simply enrich a few individuals, whether they be owners or managers of privatised corporations."

THE CITIZEN

Winnie Mandela Likely To Go—The Winnie Mandela controversy is likely to come to a head this week, according to the page 6 editorial in the 13 March edition of Johannesburg **THE CITIZEN** in English. "She will not go quietly," but she should remember that "police were carrying out an investigation into allegations that she used her position and influence to win contracts for a building firm in which she had financial interests." The editorial summarizes: "We do not think it is the end of Winnie Mandela." "She will fight on. But her husband cannot afford to keep her in the government because his own image has been undermined, here and abroad, by the fact that he has not yet taken action against her. And so Mrs. Mandela is on the verge of being punished, not because of a vendetta or a plot against her, but because in the end she failed herself and all who loved and supported her."

Angola

Savimbi Gives 29th Anniversary Address

MB1403155795 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo*
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 14 Mar 95

[Address by UNITA President Jonas Savimbi on the occasion of the party's 29th anniversary in Bailundo on 13 March—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Comrades, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] officials, armed forces commanders, tested militants, Angolan women and men:

Today, 13 March 1995, we mark the 29th anniversary of the founding of our party in Muangai. We are all honored to be here today despite all the tribulations we have experienced. We have accumulated difficulties and dreams, but also gains that aggrandize us. The true friends of Angola and true party militants at home and abroad celebrate with us this historic event. It was necessary 29 long years ago to write our own history through our own effort and wisdom and often against more powerful adversaries. Over the past 29 years, we have forged armor to shield ourselves from our adversaries' attacks and from those who do not wish to see a truly free and independent Angola. As we mark this event in Bailundo, we recall the many comrades we have left behind and the historic deeds they have recorded with their own blood. Likewise, we think of the future that we might be able to build for the sake of all Angolans. [passage omitted]

No one should be allowed to alienate what belongs to Angolans. What we have seen recently is not only the mortgaging of our fatherland, but its sale. Angola, regarded as one of the richest countries in Africa, is today among the poorest countries in the world. If someone repeats in Luanda or in any other part of the country or even abroad what I have just said, and if he is not careful, he risks the same destiny as ill-fated journalist Ricardo de Mello. In a place where people's attitudes are marked by apathy and prone to intimidation and where we cannot air our views about burning issues that affect Angola and Angolans, and considering the type of news media we have, I ask myself: What was the purpose of the struggle for national liberation?

UNITA will continue to unwaveringly apply the principles adopted at Muangai. But to successfully accomplish our program of action, UNITA officials, cadres, militants, and sympathizers need to be physically and intellectually courageous, and vigilant [words indistinct] and farsighted so that we do not continue to mourn the finest and most capable members of our party.

Our adversaries have on several occasions tried to infiltrate our ranks and bribe ill-advised cadres. They have sought to eliminate officials who were capable of upholding the Muangai program of action. They have failed. Since we know who has been fighting and seeking

to destroy us politically and physically, we should adhere to the principle that a person who is forewarned is forearmed. Does anyone think we will sit back and watch our adversaries fulfill their hateful and villainous goals? No! We cannot afford to be naive, in view of the cortege of UNITA members that have fallen since we began our march in Muangai. No one in UNITA can overcome the grief that the cruel deaths of Chitunda, Salupeto, Alicerces, and others have caused among us. Yet, we do not seek comfort either. What we need is to be inspired by the sacrifices of these Angolans to move forward, but in a more active, cautious, mistrustful, and united manner.

UNITA, the party of the disinherited, ought to adopt different resistance tactics and techniques. Armed struggle is not the only solution, because it no longer applies under the prevailing circumstances. The party of the oppressed ought to continue resisting politically, economically, and socially, without being servile and [words indistinct].

Our rightful position in Angola has been gained at the expense of many deaths. Our position is well known all over the world and has been clearly defined. Likewise, our interests are well known. What matters now is to defend that position in a manner typical of those who know what they want and where to go. We will not be led adrift by anyone.

Once again, we would like to appeal to Angola's authentic opposition parties to adopt a common standing. But until favorable winds begin to blow over the authentic opposition parties, UNITA will continue its march. As the saying goes: Tell me your company, and I will tell your character.

The peace accords ought to be courageously and originally implemented. One should not implement the accords out of tenacity alone. All of us, soldiers and civilians, ought to be conscientiously committed to fulfilling the resolutions adopted by UNITA's eighth congress. The congress was a mature and responsible event. In view of that, we have to protect all of the UN Angola Verification Mission's [Unavem] equipment and personnel. No further action—regardless of its importance—against Unavem, relief agencies, and duly identified and forewarned civilian vehicles and aircraft will be tolerated. We should send responsible and influential signals. We should respond to the international community's goodwill through our clear-cut and efficient position. I hope that all soldiers and UNITA civilians listening to this address will do their best to fulfill my guidelines.

The deployment of Blue Helmets could free us of warlords who have done nothing but conspire against our beautiful country and our lives with the help of foreign mercenaries. With peace and dignity, honorable Angolans will be able to serve [words indistinct]. The UN secretary general and his special representative in Angola

may count on our unreserved support in the implementation of all peace plans for Angola. We only hope that the UN representatives in Angola will be impartial and objective. The Uige and Bela Vista affairs were handled in a biased manner, and this does not help the United Nations carry out its thorny missions in a respectful fashion.

UNITA appeals from the bottom of its heart to its old Republican friends who have a majority in U.S. Congress to promptly and decisively support the Angolan peace plan. The United States cannot be indifferent to a problem that is so crucial to the stability of southern Africa.

Angola's neighbors, like Zaire, should not take into consideration the invectives of those who do nothing but insult and accuse. They should instead take the question of Angolan peace to heart, because a person can choose his friends elsewhere, but neighbors are here to stay. Likewise, Congo, on the border with Cabinda, is an important neighbor, and, as such, it should not refrain from taking part in discussions aimed at stabilizing the situation in Angola.

On behalf of all Angolans, particularly UNITA, I would like to thank the Zambian Government for its efforts in holding long and thorny negotiations in its country. Whenever possible, UNITA will never hesitate to acknowledge Zambia's profoundly African attitude.

As for Namibia, a country with which we share a long border, we would like to see its role in consolidating the peace process leading to a reduction in tension on that border. UNITA militants in Jamba cross the border into Namibia because of the difficult economic situation in the region. With the United Nations sending in food, medicines, and clothing to Jamba residents, surely no one would like to cross the border into Namibia and create unrest.

As for South Africa, I would like to thank President Nelson Mandela for his example of courage, tenacity, and struggle. Likewise, we would also like to thank him for his example of pardoning and his ongoing lessons on national coexistence. My thanks also go to the organizers of the Angolan women's conference, which was held in South Africa under the auspices of the Lutheran Federation. UNITA is willing to welcome in Bailundo the delegations of Angolan women and the Lutheran Federation who attended the conference.

As for Europe, particularly the observer countries, I would like to say that their duty is to consolidate peace, to ease tension, and to be in harmony with all sides, while avoiding any conflictual statements or attitudes.

The Cold War is over, but in view of the number of localized disputes, the world is not at peace. The disputes in Chechnya, Bosnia, and Afghanistan, the tense situation in Turkey, the embargoes against Libya and Iraq, the civil war in Algeria—the first African country to free

itself through armed struggle waged by distinguished leaders like Ben Bella and [name indistinct]—and in the Middle East, Liberia, Sierra Leone, the Rwandan drama, the tension in Burundi, and the situation in Angola mean that the Cold War has not given way to general peace. Everyone, both big and small hoped that the end of the Soviet-U.S. dispute would mean a qualitative step toward peace for all and hope for life to all.

We regret that, at the Copenhagen summit, the richest countries did not show humane solidarity with the less [words indistinct]. Angola can be saved from the slaughter of wars if the most enlightened leaders replace their prejudiced idea of parliamentary majority and sense of (?legality), where the fatherland does not belong to all, with a far-reaching concept of nationhood based on parliamentary minorities and citizens with no party affiliation, but who merely want to live in peace, to work, and to guarantee their own subsistence by means of dignified and fairly remunerated jobs.

There is nothing that will make UNITA agree to being conducted by the maestros at the People's Television of Angola, the Angola National Radio, and other news media that shape people's conscience and seek to distort the truth. An independent and objective news media is both the guarantor of democracy and a shield that protects citizens. When it comes to the implementation of the peace accords, such a news media will be worth more to all Angolans than the allocation of ministerial portfolios to UNITA. As usual, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] might think it can buy all and sundry. But after UNITA's eighth congress, those who allowed themselves to be sold out will no longer be regarded as UNITA members. They are worth the price for which they have been bought. One does not buy a pointer to hunt reindeer.

I realize the sea looks rough, making one sense death. But comrades, the storm will not last forever. Let us move forward, because that is the only way to cover the distances.

We in UNITA have bet on Angolan nationalism as a principled ideal because it is the only way through which we identify our historic past and our future. Let us move forward, comrades. The dawn is nearer. The future is always nearer for those who know how to wait. Long live Africa! Long live Angola! Long live UNITA! United we will overcome. Thank you very much.

FAA General Says Army Cooperating With UN
MB1403185795 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 14 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye met with the troika of observers at Joint Commission headquarters this morning. General Chris Garuba, head of the UN Angola Verification Mission [Unavem] military mission, briefed the session on the situation on the ground. Beye later met with the

leadership of the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] at the Joint Commission to discuss issues pertaining to the next session, which is scheduled for 16 March. At the end of the meeting, Alves Antonio asked General Higino Carneiro, spokesman for the government delegation to the Joint Commission, to comment on the latest reports that the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] are occupying positions abandoned by UNITA in Uige.

[Begin recording] [Carneiro] The FAA are not occupying areas vacated by UNITA. I believe this is a problem of misinterpretation. It was decided at the Waku Kungo meeting that the FAA would remain in Uige and that UNITA forces would be in Negage. This is why the FAA are in Uige. People speak of Bem Vindo locality as a distant area, but it is a ward of the city of Uige. This is a problem of local interpretation.

[Antonio] How do you view the current situation in Uige?

[Carneiro] It is calm. I do not believe there are problems at the moment.

[Antonio] Can you confirm that UNITA soldiers have disengaged from Uige?

[Carneiro] I cannot confirm this. Only the United Nations can confirm this, and they will present a report on the issue on 16 March.

[Antonio] It has been reported that the United Nations want to see positive developments in the Angolan peace process and have set 23 March as a deadline. What do you have to say about this?

[Carneiro] On the government side, at least, I believe that we will fully cooperate with the United Nations. Our actions have shown this. The government is granting substantial assistance to the United Nations. It has placed aircraft and helicopters at its disposal, and so on, to help implement the process. [end recording]

Bank Lacks Money To Pay Civil Servants

MB1403053295 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 13 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The bank does not yet have money to pay civil servants' salaries. The coffers are still empty, but it is said that by 17 March everything will return to normal. Our correspondent Manuel da Conceicao reports:

[Conceicao] Civil servants are still waiting for their February salaries because the bank does not have enough money to pay the salaries of workers at all institutions. The National Bank of Angola [BNA] says there is a crisis because the money is going out and not coming in, one of the reasons being the increasing inflation. A reliable source from the BNA has said that as of 17 March, the

Savings and Credit Bank and the Commercial and Industrial Bank will be able to pay all the civil servants, and it will increase the money in its coffers.

Kwanza's Value Increases 9 Percent in Market

MB1503083495 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 14 Mar 95

[FBIS Translated Text] After about a month and a half of complete stability in the exchange market, the Angolan currency appreciated 9 percent in the past few days. Last week 1.659 million new kwanzas were exchanged for one U.S. dollar, and now it is traded at 1.5 million new kwanzas. On 12 March the dollar was being traded at 1.4 million. The unexpected appreciation of the kwanza is due to the lack of Angolan currency on the market. The National Bank of Angola does not have money to cover state budget expenses, and this causes increased demand for the kwanza and its subsequent appreciation.

Mozambique

Renamo, Government View IMPARCIAL Article

MB1303175295 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 9 Mar 95

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Assembly of the Republic's ad hoc committee is irritated with a report published in the 8 March edition of the independent IMPARCIAL, dealing with the draft parliamentary regulations. The ad hoc committee has issued a communique, rejecting the report as insulting. The committee will refer the matter to the News Media Supreme Council and the National Organization of Journalists. The ad hoc committee members say IMPARCIAL's report was not based on investigation. The report distorts the facts and puts journalistic ethics at stake. [passage omitted]

Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] MP Orlando Graca comments:

[Graca] "As head of Renamo's delegation in this committee, I will do my best to find out who enabled IMPARCIAL to publish such a hideous report. I felt nauseous after I read it. One should vehemently reject it. That is the stand taken by this committee. We unanimously reject what IMPARCIAL has published."

Orlando Graca said the author of IMPARCIAL's report wishes to see a boxing match between the opposition and the majority party in parliament.

[Graca] "Those who think they will watch a boxing match between the opposition and the majority party are totally wrong."

Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party MP Sergio Vieira adds:

[Vieira] "No one wants to see such a debasing scene. It discredits democracy and parliament."

Sergio Vieira added that the more than 80 articles of the parliamentary regulations still need to be ironed out. Everything will be ready by 21 March when the second session of parliament begins. Vieira says IMPARCIAL's report reflects what happened during one of the ad hoc committee's sessions. [passage omitted]

Zimbabwe

'Landslide Victory' Predicted for Ruling Party

MB1503060195 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2233 GMT 14 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Harare March 14 SAPA—Zimbabwe's ruling ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] party is set for a landslide victory in the country's elections in three weeks time. It will give President Robert Mugabe his fourth consecutive election victory since independence in 1980.

Registrar-General Tobaiwa Mudede announced in Tuesday's issue of the HERALD, the country's main daily newspaper, that 52 ZANU-PF candidates were unopposed and therefore declared elected to their constituencies. Of the 150 seats in Zimbabwe's Parliament, 120 are voted in, eight are provincial governors appointed by Mr Mugabe, and 12 are "non-constituency" members of Parliament also appointed by Mr Mugabe to represent special interest groups. The remaining 10 are chiefs elected by the deeply traditional Council of Chiefs which has an unvarying record of siding with the government.

The nominated seats counted with those which are uncontested gives ZANU-PF 72 seats already, four short of a majority. With the additional 10 seats Mr Mugabe is expected to get from the Council of Chiefs, ZANU-PF would have 82 seats, a majority of six. The fact that 52 seats are unopposed means that slightly more than 40 per cent of the 4.7 million electorate will not get a chance to vote.

Eight smaller parties have announced that they are boycotting the elections. Observers say the apparent certainty of a ZANU-PF victory and the withdrawal of the smaller parties will deepen disinterest in the election. ZANU-PF is expected to win by a similar margin as in the last ballot in 1990 when it captured all but three seats.

Five opposition parties and 31 independents are challenging the ruling party for the remaining 68 seats. The Rev Ndabaningi Sithole's ZANU (Ndonga) party is fielding 30 candidates, former Chief Justice Enock Dumbutshena's Forum Party of Zimbabwe has 25, the Ndebele-based Federal Party of Zimbabwe has five and the Zimbabwe Aristocrats and the Congress Party of Zimbabwe one each. Mr Sithole is expected to win two seats in the south-eastern Chipingo area, heartland of the

Shangaans who regard him as their tribal leader and have voted his party in in each of the previous elections.

In urban areas opposition parties are counting mainly on the vote of workers disenchanted with government, with corruption and by the ailing economy of the last five years. But the opposition urban vote has been split in several constituencies by rival parties challenging each other. At the weekend eight opposition parties, including the United Parties (UP) under former Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa who ran the white-dominated Zimbabwe/Rhodesia Government for 10 months in 1979, announced they were boycotting the elections because they believed that electoral and constitutional law was heavily biased against them.

The Congress Party of Zimbabwe was among the eight parties to announce its boycott at the weekend, but surprisingly, it registered a candidate at nominations on Monday. There was also the unexplained absence from the nominations by firebrand politician Edgar Tekere, the outspoken former ZANU-PF secretary-general who strongly dissociated his Zimbabwe Unity Movement from the boycott at the weekend. Mr Tekere's group was tipped to have a good chance of capturing a few seats in his home territory in Eastern Zimbabwe. Among the 31 independents are seven ZANU-PF politicians who failed to gain their party's candidacy in its recent primary elections. All have been suspended from the party while it considers their future.

Ruling Party Suspends Independent Candidates

MB1403150795 Harare Zimbabwe National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 14 Mar 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The seven ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] members who have registered as independents to contest the forthcoming parliamentary elections have been suspended with immediate effect, and authority is being sought from the central committee to expel them from the ruling party.

In Masvingo four ZANU-PF members were suspended yesterday. They are Great Makhaya, (Stanley Chabepphi), Ephraim Marwizi, and (Winston Munangi). The ZANU-PF Masvingo provincial chairman, Comrade (Vikimayi Mavhiyeri), told a news conference that the four men have been suspended for defying a party ruling that candidates defeated in the primary elections should not stand as independents.

He said the party will campaign against the four to make sure they are defeated, and they can kiss politics goodbye in the province. Comrade (Mavhiyeri) described the four as misguided missiles which can be readily donated to other parties, adding that it is dangerous for any political party to set a precedent which it cannot follow.

In Manicaland the ruling party has suspended two of its members who registered for the April elections as independents in defiance of party rules. They are (Eddie

Musabayana) and (Robert Mafiko), who both lost in the just-ended ZANU-PF primaries.

The party's provincial chairman, Comrade Khumbirai Kangai, told journalists at the closure of the nomination court in Mutare yesterday that the two will soon be expelled from the party by the politburo. He said anyone found associating with the activities that promote the two will also be disqualified, saying that ZANU-PF wants to ensure that discipline is maintained in the party and anybody who does not adhere to party rules and regulations will be expelled.

People's Party Withdraws From Election

*MB1303195895 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1849
GMT 13 Mar 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Harare March 13 SAPA—The opposition Zimbabwe People's Party [ZPP] has withdrawn from participating in the country's forthcoming legislative elections scheduled for April 8 and 9, ZIANA [Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency] news agency reported on Monday.

ZPP President Boas Coolman said the party would not contest the election unless various amendments to the Constitution, the Political Parties Finance Bill and the Electoral Act were made as these gave unfair advantage

to the ruling ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] party.

The ZPP is the second party after the United Parties to announce its decision to withdraw from the election. The United Parties said at the weekend it would not contest the poll unless government changed the Constitution and other legislation, which they said gave President Robert Mugabe excessive powers.

ZPP Vice-President Graduate Mukwebva said the party had decided that it could not take part in an election in which laws were made in favour of one party. "We decided to withdraw after realising that the ruling party had an unfair advantage over everyone. We will not take part unless the Constitution is amended and demands made by the opposition parties are met, said Mr Mukwebva.

Eight opposition parties held an electoral preview conference in February at which they adopted what they called the Harare Multiparty Declaration which calls for the holding of a constitutional conference before the election. The declaration has since been handed over to the Office of the President for on-passing to President Robert Mugabe. Mr Mugabe has, however, dismissed the parties' demands as "nonsense", saying they knew the procedures of how laws were made in the country.

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 362
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication produced by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS). Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

FBIS collects, translates, disseminates, and analyzes foreign open-source information on behalf of the U.S. Government. Its publications may contain copyrighted material. ***Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.***

- Bracketed indicators before the first sentence of each item describe the way in which the material was processed by FBIS.
- Headlines and all bracketed explanatory notes are supplied by FBIS.
- Personal and place names are rendered in accordance with the decisions of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names as adapted by FBIS. Unverified names in radio and television material appear in parentheses and are spelled phonetically; words and phrases in parentheses preceded by a question mark are unclear in the original and deduced from context.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

U.S. Government Customers

For a list of FBIS products, to subscribe to an FBIS publication, or to indicate a change of address contact:

FBIS
P.O. Box 2604
Washington, DC 20013-2604
Telephone: (202) 338-6735
FAX: (703) 733-6042

Non-Government Customers

Subscriptions are available from the National Technical Information Service:

NTIS
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
Telephone: (703) 487-4630
FAX: (703) 321-8547

New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

13 March 95

